

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

[No. 1814.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For Sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India laces.

Ladies' and gentlemen's white, black, and colored silk hose.

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves.

Lace gloves and sleeves.

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets.

Fine split straw Jipsey hats.

White and black crapes.

Fine colored cassimeres and beaveres.

Milled gloves, hose and caps.

Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks.

A few bales German oznaburgs and bur-laps.

2 cases Irish linens.

1 do. Nuns' threads.

Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of General Washington, in elegant Gift Frames.

December 15.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three-story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street, occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,

23 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qt. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent quality.

11 do. do. Malaga do. }

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 25.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

30 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

30 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13.

FOR SALE, Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,

3000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public,

that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots. Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5.

M. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool flaved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

6 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior quality

4 quarter casks do. do. }

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt.

For sale by

Lawson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Currals

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson } TEAS

15 do. imperial } first quality.

15 bales Beerboon Currals

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

50 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels }

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership.

It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3.

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GROCERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various quantities

Moore's Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhds.

Havanna HONEY

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson & } TEAS,

Hyson Skin } Of a good quality

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO

Mould and dip'd CANDLES

Coarse and fine LIVERPOOL SALT in sacks or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping-Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.

20 bbls. whole or gross HERRINGS

100 bbls. cut do.

20 bbls. SHAD

Clover Seed.

Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—ALSO—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, on Thursday the 15th instant, Samuel Tyler, an apprentice to the Windsor chair making business. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, has a blemish in one of his eyes, and a small white lock of hair which hangs on his forehead—when he went away he wore a blue jacket and trousers and red vest. The above reward will be given for securing him so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

January 20.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Ephraim Evans.

January 20.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL LEASE for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of

Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26

Jan

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at half past 2 o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Davey Davcy, deceased, King street,

All the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 21.

Esfray Black Gelding.

WAS taken up as an estray, on the night of the 20th instant, by the subscriber, a Black Gelding, rising three years old, about 14 hands high, his hind legs white with a star on his forehead.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

John Green.

January 21.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy

10 hogsheads well flaved 4th proof Jamaica rum

90 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and } TEAS

First quality Souchong } of the latest im-

Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Tenerife

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled

Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & rosin

brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-

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FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

The article under this head, occupies a very considerable portion of our paper of this day, consisting of five letters from admiral Willaumez, viz. one to the minister of marine in France, three to general Terreau, the French minister at Washington, and one to commodore Barney. It cannot be supposed that we should offer such documents to the public, without observation. With respect to the authenticity of these letters, we have no doubt; and our readers may be assured that we have not consented to their publication, but under a firm conviction that they are genuine; the translations in some instances are too literal to be elegant, and the proper names in the originals are very difficult to make out, truth has been more aimed at than elegance. These letters derive their interest from the circumstance of their being written without being intended for the public inspection, and of course the sentiments of the writer are freely expressed. I may probably be remarked that a part of these letters do not intend the public, and might therefore have been omitted; but for reasons which we think are conclusive, such a course could not have been pursued without hazarding a charge of suppression. In one instance only has any part of the letters been omitted, and the cause of omission is fully, and we trust satisfactorily explained—the remarks which we have to offer, will come better after the reader has perused the correspondence; we shall therefore insert it here.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.
(Communicated for the Public Ledger.)

TRANSLATIONS.

No. I.

Dated the Havana, 30th Sept. 1806.
To his Excellency the Minister of Marine at Paris.

MY LORD,

I informed you of my intended departure from Martinique on the 29th June, but I was obliged to devote two days for the further accommodation of the vessels not ready for sea; meanwhile I hurried on the repairs of the Valereuse frigate, and she along with the other six ships of the squadron was ready to put to sea the 1st July.

The enemy, well informed of the arrival of our squadron off the windward islands, rapidly appeared off Dominick, where they were well situated by their neighborhood of St. Christopher's.

I was well aware that English convoys of West-India trade would not be ready to assemble before the 1st of August at Tortola, and after the departure of the French squadron. In the night of July the 3d, I captured in my passage three merchant vessels—a fleet of merchantmen at anchor off St. Christopher's cut their cables and joined convoy under admiral Cochrane—they were in number 38 ships. I sailed along the coast of this island with in half cannon shot, but could effect no important service, for I presumed the fleet from St. Christopher's had been thence escorted to form a junction with the merchantmen at Tortola. I formed the design of going in there, but my Martinique pilot was not capable of carrying in the squadron; I therefore resolved to go to St. Martin's, and I proceeded with my prizes towards that island.

On the 4th in the morning, being at the entrance of Tortola, I had already taken the Fly, a small vessel belonging to the English admiral, which I sent to reconnoitre, and by her was informed there were no vessels in the road. During the day the enemy having passed out, I resolved next morning to pursue the convoy thro' the Straits of St. Thomas de St. Croix. In the course of these last 24 hours the squadron repaired the damage it had suffered in the night. In the morning I saw right to windward 12 sail, about 4 leagues off, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and corvettes and brigs, not doubting it was admiral Cochrane's squadron, which were coming to collect the convoy. I lay by for him till 8 o'clock in the morning, not being able to give chase to the English, who were then to windward, without losing time. But I formed my squadron into two columns, under topsails, only keeping the frigate a-head, and in this order I passed the straits. Admiral Cochrane followed me at a considerable distance, carefully preserving the weather gage. About three quarters past one, I was before the Danish island of St. Thomas. I now hoisted my colors and my flag, and the enemy by 2 o'clock not more than three leagues

off, lay to, at the mouth of the passage. I likewise have to, sent the Plaque to Martinique in the Mouche, (the Fly) and waited for the enemy, but he stood to the southward, and I proceeded to seek the convoy. Indeed, my lord, I expected to have seen mention of my name in the details of this affair, of which the English newspapers rendered a very incorrect account.

On the 9th I boarded a brig of the convoy, which had been separated from the rest at leaving the land. I made diligent search, but without success, during several days, for the body of the fleet of merchantmen, until I found myself in the latitude of 28 30, without seeing a sail; I therefore concluded this little convoy had proceeded to unite itself with the grand Jamaica convoy, towards which I repaired, in the hope that by cruising in the Bahama straits, I should eventually fall in with the Jamaica fleet on or about the 1st of August, as the said fleet generally sails for England at two periods. By thus standing to the westward, I suffered the consequence of this proceeding, for heavy gales of wind came on, and my ships were several times struck with lightning, and my sails being all split or blown away. I did not soon enough get into the longitude of 78 degrees. On July 19th, I found we were in longitude 76, and was informed about a week afterwards, that nearly at this time the first convoy had passed me to the eastward, at the distance of 40 leagues, and that the second convoy could not have been far from sailing likewise; but just at this time I heard that admiral Sir John B. Warren had arrived in the West Indies, and only eight days after my first sailing. I conjectured that admiral Warren would proceed to Newfoundland where I meant to let him go quietly. July 28th, at sunset, we saw a large ship to windward and two brigs; I supposed, however, these might be Sir John's, and I made the signal to close the squadron and keep to windward, intending next day to engage this admiral to advantage. A schooner, however, which belonged to these vessels to windward, and which I boarded at midnight, afterwards informed me that it was part of a convoy of Americans, consisting of 8 sail, under the escort of two small frigates, bound to New York, laden with coffee, &c. by the revolted negroes of St. Domingo. This news not being disclosed by the master of the schooner, till some days after the convoy had time to escape to the northward; indignant at the conduct of the Americans, I immediately put the master of the schooner in irons, and all his people, and made sail in search of said convoy, determined to hang at the yard arm the captains and supercargoes in the face of their countrymen at New York—but being nearly off Cape Hatteras, the weather changed, and the gathering storm left me no hope of arriving off New York in time to intercept these pirates; and on arriving off the cape, a gale of wind obliged me to haul to windward, and wait till it was passed, which when it was over, enabled me to speak a vessel, by which I was informed that the said convoy had put into the Chesapeake & Delaware. By this time I had arrived within 10 leagues of Long Island. I then made sail for my rendezvous in lat. 27, and 67 long, which might prove the route of admiral Cochrane, proceeding from the Windward islands with his convoy for Europe, in the course perhaps of the first 15 days of August. On the 16th of August, being nearly in the proposed rendezvous, I invited on board my ship all the captains to celebrate Napoleon the first, and now learning the condition of their ships, I contented, from the disabled state of all the vessels, to proceed on the 20th to St. Jean Porto Rico, from whence I proposed sailing the 1st of Oct.

My design was to proceed direct to Newfoundland to destroy the English fishery, &c. making my rendezvous afterwards off the Sale Bank, distant 100 leagues E. and in the latitude 52 N. to steer for some port in France, where I hoped to arrive by the end of October, but this plan was discontinued by an horrible tempest which overtook us on the 19th and 20th August. The Veteran which was missing, I hope met better fortune than the rest of my squadron. Many vessels of the enemy perished, others were greatly damaged, and their convoy dispersed. I got down my top-gallant masts, and all my ships in sight by 5 o'clock, were trying under their fore sails and mizens only, but in less than one hour afterwards every sail was blown away, and by 7 o'clock the violence of the gale increasing we scudded before the sea. Such of my ships whose rudders were damaged broached too, and were the first dismantled; such were the fate of the Foudroyant and Inspecteur, which by 9 o'clock

were entirely dismantled, viz. without a single stump left. After blowing thus for 36 hours a hurricane (which I have never known any thing more dreadful) the wind abated, but the sea which was tremendous frequently fell on board our vessels. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for me to save any part of the wreck, so as to enable me to rig jury masts; consequently it was not before the 28th that I was at all able to direct the course of the Foudroyant towards the SSW. About two leagues from the entrance of the Havana when I arrived, thus far, an English small division of men of war accompanied by a large frigate shewed a disposition to attack my ship, but in the course of half an hour, after firing at them 50 shot, they retreated to repair their damage. Could I tacked, or been in a situation to make sail, the English captain would, by a prompt surrender, have paid the forfeit of his imprudent hardihood; this was on the 15th September, and on the same day I got into the Havana. The unprovided condition of my ship and particularly the wretched quality of my sails determined me to hasten my return to France and not wait till October, but the numerous squadrons of the enemy cruising the Gulf, and before our principal ports, induced me to continue our during all the long days of summer. A ten months cruise would have proved sufficient to ruin sails and rigging had they been even new when I first sailed—but I needed not his hard trial to convince me of the miserable equipment of the squadron I was to command. I scarcely had his majesty's squadron put to sea before they proved leaky and unfit for sea—most painful is it to me to represent to you, at this late day, these miserable equipments, no doubt very contrary to your intentions and the wish of his imperial majesty, bestowed upon my vessels, relative to which I should have made strong representations could I have known it before my departure from France; but it was not permitted me to demand any thing, neither to enquire into what was really requisite for the squadron, before the first completely unarmed was ordered to sea nor was it till after sailing, I discovered the very bad condition of my ships. Notwithstanding which distressing circumstances I reckoned upon returning fortunate to France, and of convincing you, my lord, by the reports you would have received, on my arriving in port, of the lamentable state of my ships. Since my arrival at the Havana I have, by the most secret and careful means, forwarded orders to such of his imperial majesty's ships, as were said to be arrived in different ports in America and Porto Rico, requiring from their command and an immediate report of the state and condition of their ships, with orders to join me at the earliest period in their power. The Foudroyant must be hove down, which will detain me at this place three months. I have read in the Baltimore Gazette of the 3d of this month, of the arrival of the Patriot at Annapolis, of the Valereuse at New-Castle, and of the Cybelle, belonging to M. Le Heulin's division, at Norfolk. All these three ships were considerably damaged. Whenever all the ships of my scattered squadron of men of war shall have rejoined me here, I shall, I hope, be able to perform such services as his majesty has entrusted me with—meanwhile some few Spanish men of war, if ordered to proceed to sea with me, might effect some good. I find the Spaniards well disposed to forward every thing for the good of his majesty's service, particularly lieutenant general Villavaxario, who superintends the department of the navy. It has been proposed to me to go to Vera Cruz for treasure; the value of commerce there, being estimated at 60 millions; and the riches of the place it is well known are without bounds. I have obtained assurances, that without delay, all the needful repairs on board my ship shall be expeditiously put in hand, and I must say, all the people in power, have united in demonstrations of zeal for his imperial majesty's service, and kindness for every man bearing the name of a Frenchman. Be pleased my lord to represent to the king, my sincere affliction for the disabled condition to which I have been reduced by tempest, and assure his majesty of my utmost continued efforts to surmount all difficulties which can possibly happen to interrupt me in the execution of his will and pleasure, and pray assure him of my unbounded devotion towards his august person.

Accept, my lord, likewise,
the assurance
of my most
respectful attachment.

(Signed)
Le. G. A. P. WILLAUMEZ.

No. II.
To general Terreau, French ambassador at Washington.

MY LORD,

YOU have learnt by the arrival of some of my scattered ships in America, the unfortunate event by which they were separated from me. [Here admiral Willaumez gives the detail of the tempest in nearly the same words as in his letter to the minister of marine at Paris, to which he adds] that at this date the Foudroyant was then nearly new masted, and proceeded to enforce to general Terreau how necessary it was that the ships which had put into the American ports by distress, should hasten to join him at the Havana, where his squadron if collected, and united to the Spanish force at that place would in effect, oppose a strong squadron, and double to that of the English, who at Jamaica, he states, have only two line of battle ships. Admiral Willaumez, further says, that he proposed going to Vera Cruz, agreeable to the project of the government of Spanish colony of Havana, to bring some millions of dollars which he states will be the more appropos as the French emperor had right to the payment of one million of dollars, of which the scarcity was very great at the island of Cuba. Admiral Willaumez then continues: I have apprehended four swarms, deserters from the Valereuse frigate, which I found on board an American brig where they had been caged at seventeen dollars per month—Now sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart to that point which it feels most, viz. its avarice in money, and with so much the more justice since the people, meaning the American merchants, have for these three years past been continually injuring our marine by seducing our best seamen from us.

Signed,

Le. C. Ad. P. WILLAUMEZ.
On board the Foudroyant,
Havanna, 25th Oct. 1806.

No. III.

To general Terreau.

MY LORD,

YOU no doubt have heard of the arrival of some of my ships on the continent, and also the miserable situation we were in when separated. The Foudroyant was in a most disabled state, having suffered so much in the gale that she became ungovernable, and for some days was at the mercy of the wind and waves after suffering more than I can describe, by the assistance of God I arrived at this port. After obtaining that refitment I stood so much in need of, I am determined to cruise off the Havana, in hopes I may still fall in with and be joined by some of my scattered squadron.

I presume still remaining in this port for some time, and till I have the satisfaction of bearing from the minister for conducting the marine department, having wrote him every post for eight days past—I have had the honor of having letters from his excellency, copies of which letters as well as others I have forwarded you in another dispatch, which you will perceive will be the duplicates of my dispatches to you in the United States—you will see their importance. If two more of my ships join me here, with a Spanish ship, called the St. Laurent, I trust that I shall have a force shortly that will double that of the English, as I am informed they have but two line of battle ships in and about Jamaica. With this division I am impressed with an idea that I shall rejoice my government with the news of the fall of that colony, and it will afford more gratification than hundreds of millions from Vera Cruz. Apropos, our emperor is to receive one million of dollars from his Catholic majesty on the score of an adjustment with the Spanish government at the isle of Cuba. The Spaniards are sending a force to Vera Cruz, but that's of no consequence. There is a secret expedition going some where from this island, this I have corrected. I beg you sir to be particular in your observations in the Chesapeake and other parts on the continent of the United States—let the commanders of all French ships attached to you know these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.

(Signed)

P. WILLAUMEZ.
Havanna, 29th Oct. 1806.

No. IV.

Havanna, 6th Nov. 1806.

To GEN. TERREAU.

MY LORD,

The contr admiral Willaumez, commanding here the ship belonging to his

imperial majesty, has Monsieur Le Chader ship, charged with these patches to say that he is conduct of the command long to his imperial American ports. He behavior of the French fully instructed by his determined as general the French government the United States—but French ships are now as companies.
(Signed)

No. V.

Havanna,

If I have delayed, give an account of the I have been in since the Fleet; think not that y escape my memory. there is a peace between land [here the character and further, it is said not much agree to that and Americans propose account of the fleets of and Cochrane?—the re of them were dismantled been fortunate in arriving out accident. I calculate with my squadron at the but the elements against nothing, decided on forced to stay here the enraged at having mis Jamaica and the wind the Casard will arrive, mandated by an officer dent and wise. It L? remained with Le Fou ed the route which I the Havana, France, to regret her loss. I had her mas's standing by the end of the week her keel to put on the stern post, which was the rudder.
(Signed)

To Commodore Barney

Remarks.—The general patches is sufficient to the writer towards the and his insolent sentiment.

The first thing, however, notice, is the conduct of towards the captain and vessel, because they did against their countrymen, whose fears of merchantmen into adm put the Americans in the as he found that the fully alarmed him were fleet, put poor defended indignantly, pursues them terminated if he could them at the yard arm in men at New-York?—R this letter, as well as the particularly, was addressed officers of Napoleon's the writer appears at himself. Savage cru most brutal insolence, traits exhibited by the fellow-citizens are bound they would not become countrymen; and other an execution calculated anguish in the breasts to offer to our country dignity. The American to their ports, but fort escaped these blood ho missing them is strong conating parts of letter laugh at when we are rable manner in w hie ped, may serve to she has nothing to fear fro Napoleon, and the resources of Spain are joice the free and inde co, that they cannot be to the domination of a

Letter no. 2, now the conclusion of which the impertinence w indulge when speaking. Because some of the frigates have deserted an American ship, th insulted. Advice in government is most vuln rel! Since the time Frenchmen have been contribution in one w we are sorry to say th much as they have s by their management ing again; but that i let us keep fast our c

No. II.
French ambassador at
Washington.

have learnt by the an-
y scattered ships in A.
fortunate event by which
from me. [There ad-
gives the detail of the
the same words as in his
of marine at Paris,
] that at this date the
nearly new masted,
force to general Terreau
as that the ships which
American ports by dis-
en to join him at the
is squadron if collected,
the Spanish force at that
effect oppose a strong
hole to that of the Es-
alca, he states, have oc-
curred ships. Admiral
r says, that he propos-
Cruz, agreeable to the
rument of Spanish colo-
bring some millions of
states will be the work
French emperor had
ment of one million of
of the scarcity was very
nd of Cuba. Admiral
reunions: I have just
ecumen, deserters from
ate, which I found on
an brig where they had
seventeen dollars per
if you can succeed in
rican government pay-
ation for this miscon-
thus our seamen, you
aking it smart to that
is most, viz. its avarice
th so much the more
people, meaning the A.
y, have for these three
continually injuring
ducing our best seamen

Ad. P. WILLAUMEZ,
board the Foudroyant,
Oct. 1806.

No. III.
General Terreau.

to doubt have heard of
of my ships on the coast
miserable situation wa-
rated. The Foudroyant
disabled state, having
in the gale that she be-
and for some days was
winded and waves after
I can describe, by the
I arrived at this port—
at refinement I stand so
I am determined to
mona, in hopes I may
be joined by some of
from.

aining in this port for
I have the satisfaction
minister for conduct-
ment, having wrote
ight days past—I have
iving letters from his
of which letters as well
warded you in another
will perceive will be
dispatches to you in
you will see their im-
ors of my ships join
paish ship, called the
that I shall have a
double that of the
ormed they have but
ips in and about Ji-
vision I am impressed
all rejoice my govern-
of the fall of that col-
ed more gratification
ions from Vera Cruz,
cor is to receive one
on his Catholic majesty
adjustment with the
at the isle of Cuba
nding a force to Vera
no consequence.

pedition going some-
d, this I have correct-
rticular in your obser-
peak and other parts
the United States—let
all French ships at
these operations, and
e found necessary.

P. WILLAUMEZ,
1806.

IV.
u, 6th Nov. 1806
TERRAU.

Willaumez, com-
p belonging to his

imperial majesty, has given orders to
Monsieur Le Chaderac, lieut. of the
ship, charged with these and other dis-
patches to say that he is astonished at the
conduct of the commanders of ships be-
longing to his imperial majesty in the
American ports. He is alarmed at the
behavior of the French ambassador, so
fully instructed by his majesty. He is
determined as general in chief to inform
the French government of the conduct of
the United States—but he trusts that the
French ships are now supplied with all ne-
cessaries.

(Signed)
P. WILLAUMEZ,
No. V.
Havanna, 10th Nov. 1806.

If I have delayed, my dear Barney, to
give an account of the afflicting situation
I have been since the dispersion of my
fleet; think not that your friendship shall
escape my memory. At Cuba it is said
there is a peace between France and Eng-
land [here the characters are not legible]
and further, it is said that Spain and us do
not much agree to that which the English
and Americans propose. Have you any
account of the fleets of Warren, S. Rahan
and Cochrane?—the report goes that many
of them were dismayed. For me has
been fortunate in arriving in France, with-
out accident. I calculated on being there
with my squadron at the end of October,
but the elements against whom man can
do nothing, decided otherwise, and I am
forced to stay here three or four months,
enraged at having missed the convoys of
Jamaica and the windward islands. I hope
the Casard will arrive safe; she is com-
manded by an officer who is active, pru-
dent and wise. If L'Impetueux could have
remained with Le Foudroyant, or follow-
ed the route which I made by signal for
the Havanna, France would not have had
to regret her loss. The Foudroyant has
had her masts standing for several days;
by the end of the week they will come to
her keel to put on the sheathing on her
stern post, which was carried away with
the rudder.

(Signed)
P. WILLAUMEZ,
To Commodore Barney, at Baltimore.

Remarks.—The general tenor of these des-
patches is sufficient to prove the hostility of
the writer toward the people of this country,
and his insolent sentiments towards our go-
vernment.

The first thing, however, that attracts our
notice, is the conduct of admiral Willaumez
towards the captain and crew of an American
vessel, because they did not give information
against their countrymen. This gallant com-
mander, whose fears converted the American
merchants into admiral Warren's fleet,
put the Americans in irons. Yes, and as soon
as he found that the ships that had so dread-
fully alarmed him were not admiral Warren's
fleet, put poor defenceless Americans; he is
indignant, pursues them most manfully, de-
termined (if he could catch them) "to hang
them at the yard arm in the face of their country-
men at New York!"—Reader! remember that
this letter, as well as the others, but is more
particularly, was addressed to one of the first
officers of Napoleon's government, to whom
the writer appears anxious to recommend
himself. Savage cruelty, united with the
most brutal insolence, are the characteristic
traits exhibited by the writer. Some of our
fellow-citizens are bound in manacles, because
they would not become informers against their
countrymen; and others are threatened with
an execution calculated to excite the keenest
anguish in the breasts of their relatives, and
to offer to our country the highest national in-
dignity. The American ships were pursued
to their ports, but fortunately for them, they
escaped these blood hounds, whose regret at
missing them is strongly described. The gas-
coning parts of letter no. 1, may serve us to
laugh at when we are at leisure. The mis-
erable manner in which this fleet was equip-
ped, may serve to show to John Bull, that he
has nothing to fear from the naval enterprise
of Napoleon, and the facility with which the
resources of Spain are commanded—must re-
joice the free and independent sons of Ameri-
ca, that they cannot be made thus subservient
to the domination of a French commander.

Letter no. 2, now engages our attention;
the conclusion of which, furnishes an evidence
of the impertinence which the French officers
indulge when speaking of our government.—
Because some of the seamen of one of their
frigates have deserted, and are found on board
an American ship, the government is to be
insulted. Avarice in money, is where our go-
vernment is most vulnerable, says the admi-
ral! Since the time of the Directory these
Frenchmen have been trying to lay us under
contribution in one way or another; in part
we are sorry to say they have succeeded, inas-
much as they have sold us a country, which
by their management we run the risk of los-
ing again; but that is over; for God's sake
let us keep fast our cash in future; for if they

one put their hands into our treasury, we may
if no more, be saved the trouble of devising
means to get clear of surplus revenue. The
secret expedition, of which the admiral speaks
of in the conclusion of number 3, it is most
probable was intended for the continent, and
not for the British islands as they are too well
guarded by their marine to indulge a hope of
success.

From the 4th letter we understand that gen-
Terreau has apprized the admiral that the
American government will not furnish money
to equip his disabled fleet in the ports of the
U. S.

At this the admiral is all indignation, he is
astonished at the commanders of French ships!
For what we ask? They could not make our
government launch out cash; then why are
they to blame? We see no reason for blaming
these commanders, unless they have neglect-
ed to lay our towns under contribution, and
thus have extorted money. Monsieur Ter-
reau has not obeyed his imperial majesty's
orders. What these orders were we know
not, but if they related to money, we believe
Monsieur Terreau has not been idle. Finally
the admiral is determined to denounce the A-
merican government to his imperial majesty.
This threat we have no doubt will be put in
execution, and the vengeance of his imperial
majesty on our government, and on the peo-
ple of America they may or may not feel, ac-
cording as the means of vengeance are afford-
ed or denied.

By this day's Mails.

LONDON, October 24.

On Saturday the lord Chancellor entertain-
ed the following company to Turle
Feast, at his house at Hampstead: Mr.
Munroe, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Stewart, the
Rev. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. &
Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Fawcener.

A Jewish Newspaper, in the Hebrew
tongue, is about to make its appearance at
Basle, principally on the subject of the de-
liberations which now occupy the assembly
at Paris.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.

The ship Lewis William, capt. O'Brien,
which arrived at this port on Saturday last,
from Hamburg, brought upwards of 100
passengers; the most of these are me-
chanics, cabinet makers, shoe-makers, tay-
lors, blacksmiths, bricklayers, &c. &c.

On Wednesday last, major Moses Por-
ter arrived in this city with upwards of
40 artificers, from the garrison of Nachi-
toches, who are at present engaged in re-
pairing and repairing the forts and breast
works for the reception of the troops—
300 of which are expected in the course
of the present week.

Lieut. Koney, who left this place a short
time since, with two companies of infan-
try, returned with them here on Friday
evening last. They lay only 5 days at
the fort of Nachitoches, when they receiv-
ed orders to return.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Captain Teubner, of the brig Olivia, in-
forms us that on his passage from Guada-
loupe he was captured and sent into St.
John's, Antigua, by the Alexander Bil-
lington, belonging to a black man, com-
manded by John Alshorn a blue man, and
consigned in Antigua to a red man, a taylor
by trade. The captain of the schooner
was also a gail-keeper in Antigua, when at
home.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.

On Friday last the crew of the British
ship Croydon, Williams, a anchor in this
harbor, mutinied and the captain fired up
on them, and wounded two of the seamen,
of which one is said to have since died in
the hospital of his wounds. The seamen
in the harbor manifested on Saturday a
disposition to be riotous, and to commit
some outrage upon the British vessels in
the port; the Croydon having went to sea
on that morning. In consequence the
governor ordered out a very strong milita-
ry force to preserve the peace of the city;
it gives us pleasure to state, that the
troops evinced the most prompt obedience
to the governor's orders, and gave the
most decisive proof of the alacrity with
which they would do their duty whenever
their country shall demand their serv-
ices.

January 10.

We mentioned in yesterday's paper that
Dr. Bollman had applied for an Habeas
Corpus, and that he was ordered by judge
Bee to appear before him at 11 o'clock
yesterday. The deputy marshal went
down to Fort Johnson for the purpose of
bringing the Dr. up to town; but the com-
manding officer, capt. Katsien, did not
feel himself authorized to surrender him
up to the civil authority without the orders
of his military superior. We are politely

favorable with the perusal of gen. Wilkin-
son's orders to him upon that subject;
they are explicit and positive, directing
him to have him (Dr. B.) in safe keeping
until the pleasure of the president shall be
known; that he is to have no communica-
tion with any person but a commissioned
officer; to be comfortably provided for,
&c. The patriotism of the veteran com-
mander and his respect for our laws is
well known to the citizens of this state,
but while he would cheerfully unsheath his
sword to crush the Hydra of treason and
rebellion, he nevertheless, as a military
man, feels himself obliged, by his duty,
to obey the orders of the commander in
chief.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman
who arrived at New Orleans from the
West Indies the 5th Dec. to his father in
this place.

New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1806.

MY DEAR FATHER,

Since my last of 3d inst. great war-
like preparations have been going forward
here: an embargo laid and the volunteers,
&c. held in "readiness to march at a mo-
ment's warning, for actual service."

Burr, it is said, is within a few days
march of this place, with 5000 men, some-
say his object extends no farther than a
separation of this country from the United
States, others affirm his intentions are to
revolutionise Mexico.

I expect to be shortly called upon to co-
operate with the public in defence of this
place, and you know my nature well enough
to know I shall not hesitate.

I have not time to enlarge further.

The reports (which we hope are exag-
gerated or idle) of colonel Burr's designs
on New Orleans, have had the effect of
lowering the stock of the banks having
branches or deposits in that city.

[Phil. pap.]

Letters from New Orleans of the 9th
December, express an apprehension that
the course of the mail from that place will
be obstructed by colonel Burr's agents.
This apprehension, added to the general
state of agitation there, will no doubt, of
itself, occasion much inconvenience and
disappointment to the commercial inter-
ests.

[Ibid.]

The standing military force of the Unit-
ed States consists, at present, of one re-
giment containing five battalions of artiller-
y, consisting of twenty companies, of 91
men each, including officers, &c. total num-
ber of Artillerists 1820. Two regiments
containing four battalions of infantry, con-
sisting of ten companies each [twenty com-
panies] each company consisting of eighty
men, including officers, &c. total number
of infantry 1600. General staff 4; artil-
lery regimental staff 7; infantry regimental
staff 14. The corps of marines con-
sists of about 1000. Total regular milita-
ry force of the union 4445.

Let the American people now observe.
Ten thousand times has it been said that
British gold was used to establish an influ-
ence in this country. No circumstance has
ever transpired which gave the least shadow
of support to this allegation. But by recent
discoveries made in the unquestionable
shape of legal investigation, it is now pro-
ved in the most unequivocal manner, that
men high in rank in this country, have
been the pensioners of France and Spain.
This fact ought to be published by federal
editors in every corner of the union. If
there are any democratic editors who love
truth better than party, let them likewise
extend the knowledge of a circumstance so
dangerous to the public welfare. Deceit-
crats are in power. What more do they
want? Let them no longer countenance
suspicions, where they know them unme-
ritated, nor screen the machinations of for-
eign intrigues, which are poisoning the
very vitals of the republic, the officers of
government.

[Repertory.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ken-
tucky to his friend in the City of Washing-
ton, dated December 23, 1806.

"Formerly the people were prohibited from
settling on the unappropriated United States
land where the Indian claim had been extin-
guished, until the sale was made. And in
some instances compulsive measures were
used against the sovereign people to keep
them within prescribed limits. The thing is
now entirely changed—they are settling in all
directions. Several families are on the Che-

rokees land, having settled previous to the
running of the line—thus the sovereign peo-
ple enjoy an uncontrolled liberty, and in a
short time will be able to free the administra-
tion of the burthen of selling.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday, the House of Delegates pas-
sed the revenue bill, with the following new
taxes:

A tax of one per cent upon the capital stock
of the U. S. bank, deposited at Norfolk;

One half per cent upon the capital stock of
the Virginia bank;

One per centum upon the profits of toll
bridges and wharves;

50 dollars upon race-fields;

5 per cent upon the rent of taverns, when
occupied by a tenant; when occupied by the
proprietor, the rent to be ascertained by com-
missioners; but the rent is not to be less than
about 12-1-2 dollars.

An additional tax upon auctioneers' licenses
when granted by corporations.

The same bill was yesterday discussed be-
fore the Senate, and rejected by a considera-
ble majority. The principal ground of op-
position is presumed to have been the scheme
of taxing the Virginia bank under existing
circumstances.

Yesterday the House of Delegates adopted
the bill making a new arrangement of the se-
natorial districts.

CHILLICOTHE (Ohio) Dec. 25.

In consequence of M. John Smith (one
of our senators in congress) neglecting to
pay that attention to the duties of his of-
fice, which the present eventful crisis of
national affairs unquestionably demands,
our legislators have passed a resolution,
requiring him to resign his seat in the se-
nate of the U. States.

Egyptian Barley.—Mr. Snowler, of Rec-
vesby, in Lincolnshire, 3 years ago planted
25 grains of Egyptian barley; the 2d year's
produce was 10 bushels, from which, last
year, he reaped 40 quarters, a part of which
he lately sold at Spilsey for 5 guineas per
quarter.

A machine has been constructed by an in-
genious farmer at Newtown Cunningham, in
Ireland, which, with the assistance of a horse
and two men, will, in seven hours thrash up-
wards of 150 shocks of barley or beech: fifty
shocks of flax in a day. The expense of the
apparatus does not amount to more than six
guineas.

Departed this life, Mrs. Frances M.
Tucker, the consort of M. John Tucker,
merchant, in this town. She died at the
island of Antigua the 7th ult. where she
lately went for the benefit of her health.
She was a pious Christian, a faithful and
affectionate wife, a fond indulgent mother
in law; full of charity, candor and huma-
nity, and greatly regretted by all who knew
her.

Died, in the alm's house, Mr. George
Salmon, a native of North Britain, in the
nearly-third year of his age.

He was an active sergeant in general
Braddock's army, and was with him at his
defeat, July 9th, 1755. He was an honest,
industrious, inoffensive man.

"An wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod—
A honest man's the noblest work of God."

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was
dissolved on the 17th instant—and Wil-
liam N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all
accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills;
January 23. d6t

William N. Mills,
CONTINUES to carry on the Grocery &
Flour Business, in the house formerly
occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,
2500 weight Firkin Buter,
In complete order for shipping.
January 23. d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be
sold on capt. Conway's wharf, on a credit,
17 hhds. first quality Barbadoes
MOLASSES.

P. G. Marsteller.
January 21.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,
VOL. II, PART II,
IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for
their copies, which must be paid for on deli-
very.

R. GRAY.
January 8

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Larry Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Exec'x.*
John Korn, *Exec'or.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars**, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Bisellon,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and groun,
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flouant
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars,
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

This Day is Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

[PRICE 25 CENTS.]

A full Statement of the Trial and
Acquittal of Aaron Burr, Esq.

Containing all the Proceedings and Debates
that took place before the Federal Court,
at Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1806.

By JOHN WOOD,

Editor of the Western World—who attended
at the trial.

January 9. d

To the Public.

RICHARD LEE & SON seem to hope
the charges I have made, and the proofs
of their artifice and falsehoods which I have
exhibited, will pass unnoticed by the public,
because R. L. & Son do not "feel inclined" to
justify their conduct, in their base attempt to
deprive me and my children of our living; for
it is a fact, (tho' they chuse to assert the con-
trary) that the income from the estate of my
deceased husband is not competent to board
and educate his children.

What have they said to invalidate my asser-
tion of their establishment (as they pompously
term it) being but a few months in existence?
NOTHING.—What, to disprove that they
have meanly endeavored to tamper with my
agents in various places? NOTHING.

They said they had not withdrawn an equi-
vocal advertisement, and say "there is not an
editor in Baltimore but will pronounce it a
downright falsehood," and then appeal to my
conscience, and my agent, &c.—I have given
the dates of the publications, the time when
the equivocal advertisement was withdrawn,
and an extract from the letter of this same a-
gent, to whom they had the barefaced impu-
dence to appeal; these all prove, and Mr. Pe-
chin's file (in this instance) will demonstrate
their deliberate perversion of truth.—To all this
they reply—NOTHING. Full proof of the
falseness of their insinuation respecting my
brother's employment, is before the public—
to this they reply—NOTHING. They asserted
my brother saw in Baltimore the original
recipes, &c.—His deposition proving the fal-
shood of this, is also before the public, and has
for an answer—NOTHING. To my proof

(from their own advertisement) of their asser-
tion being false, where they say they are "the
only persons that ever prepared any of the
medicines," what have they replied—NO-
THING; and in saying nothing, they act with
that cautious cunning which always marked
their conduct; they fear examination, & shuf-
fle off from one thing to another, for investi-
gation is what they dread. The fact is, that
several persons in New-York, and one person
who is now in Baltimore, worked in the same
apartment with R. L. and Son. These per-
sons can prove, that R. L. and Son worked in
no other apartment than what was common to all
the workmen—Should R. L. and Son deny this,
I will produce satisfactory proof here, and re-
fer to N. R. the person now in Baltimore.

R. L. and Son pretend they wish people to
enquire into their private characters, (I sup-
pose by way of extenuation) They ought
to know that even if their private characters
were esteemed good, it would not affect the
proof I have adduced of their falsehood, nor
change a lie into truth. If the public really
did know their private characters, I would ne-
ver trouble myself to answer any lies they
chuse to print. No person can confer on me
a greater favor than by making the enquiry R.
L. and Son requests. Let the enquiry be made
in any neighborhood where they have hereto-
fore lived, or of any uninterested person who
has known them for a length of time; perhaps
the senior will refer to some society with whom
he has been connected. My present business is
not with their private characters; they have
foolishly introduced the subject—they will act
wisely not to renew it. Cunning is apt to o-
vershoot its mark—I presume R. L. & Son,
when they said "we had no occasion to copy
from the recipe book," did not remember that
an affidavit was before the public, proving this
identical recipe book to be in my possession; nor
had they brains to reflect, they were producing
unquestionable proof that my medicines are ge-
nuine.

MORE ADDITIONS

To the "half told tale"—From the recipe
book above alluded to, the deceased occasionally
wrote down the quantity of such articles as
he wished to have weighed out, in readiness;
these memorandums were usually written on
SMALL BITS OF PAPER, without any specifi-
cation what medicine it was for, or whether such
ingredients composed the whole of one, or parts
of several medicines—and here I would ask
Michael Lee, if the deceased did not declare
to him, on a certain occasion, that he always
expected these memorandums to be returned;—
and that he should consider "the workman who
secreted them guilty of ROBBERY". R. Lee,
sen'r, will do well, to convince the public, that
what he calls RECIPES, and what Mr. A. drew
Hanna terms MANUSCRIPTS, are not loose
memorandums of that description. This, if
they are really recipes, can easily be done by
the following method:—Produce a deposition
from a medical character, that he has seen
in the possession of Richard Lee and Son, re-
cipes for preparing (here let the articles be e-
numerated) and that they are stated by the
writer to be recipes for preparing those articles
enumerated; then let Mr. A. Hanna depose,
that the whole of these recipes are written by
the deceased. This is a very reasonable propo-
sition; easily performed, and much to your ad-
vantage if punctually performed.—Remember
the public will expect your compliance.

To the concluding observation of Richard
Lee and Son, I would reply, my words are,
"having been informed, that the agent in
Baltimore had received their compositions for
sale, removed her medicines to James Han-
na's medical warehouse, No. 102, Market-
street, this is exactly the fact; and your at-
tempt to twist it to the contrary is another
proof of your baseness. Produce the assertion

if you can? I rely with perfect confidence on
a discriminating public, who I am persuaded
will frustrate the attempts of Richard Lee and
Son, who have evidently employed most un-
worthy and ungentlemanly means to accom-
plish their purpose. My friends and the pub-
lic, I hope, will ever remember, that Rich-
ard Lee and Son, in their last publication, have
indubitably proved, that the deceased had a
book, containing directions for preparing his me-
dicines called by them *The Recipe Book*, nor
will they forget that an affidavit already pub-
lished, proves this identical book to be in my
possession. The inference unquestionably is,
that the medicines prepared according to the re-
cipes in that book, must be the same as those pre-
pared by the deceased.—Thus has cunning over-
reached itself—and THUS, HAVE R. LEE
AND SON, UNQUESTIONABLY PROV-
ED THAT MY MEDICINES ARE GE-
NUINE.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the
public, and assures them, the medicines enu-
merated below, shall be faithfully prepared,
from the recipe book of her deceased hus-
band. They are for sale at the Book-Store of
JAMES KENNEDY, senior, and no where
else in Alexandria.

The genuine may always be distin-
guished from the spurious by having the sig-
nature of Richard Lee and Co. on the outside
wrapper, or that of

Hannah Lee.

New-York, 14th Dec. 1806.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozen-
ges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
For restoring debilitated constitutions, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,
So well known for its superior efficacy in re-
moving coughs, colds, asthmas, Hooping
cough, &c. See the certificates [at the pla-
ces of sale] of many of the respectable cha-
racters of Baltimore in favor of this medi-
cine.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of
Mustard,

For rheumatism, gout, palsy, swelling,
numbness, &c.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Warranted to cure by once using, being per-
fectly innocent and free from mercury, &
all deleterious ingredients.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermit-
tent fevers—one bottle of this medicine has
frequently cured a whole family.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Celebrated for the mildness of their opera-
tion, and for being the best known remedy for
cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Damask Lip Salve—Restorative
Tooth Powder—Hahn's German Eye
Water—Indian Vegetable Specific,
&c. &c.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Michael Lee,
one of the firm of Richard Lee and Son, of
Baltimore, called on me some time previous
to their advertisement in this paper, to solicit
my acceptance of their agency for the sale of
their medicines in Alexandria in lieu of that
of Mrs. Hannah Lee, his brother's widow, for
whom I was already engaged; alledging as an
inducement to me to make this change, that
Mrs. Lee was left in easy circumstances,
which would enable her to live comfortably
without business—that Richard Lee and Son
were in possession of the original recipes, and
from being long in the habit of preparing the
medicines of Richard Lee, deceased, were the
only persons who could compound them. He
added, that some of Mrs. Lee's agents had al-
ready, on being applied to, resigned her agency
for theirs. In answer to Mr. M. Lee I
said that, admitting the truth of what he as-
serted, I could not with propriety determine
until I should hear from Mrs. Lee, to whom
I should write on the subject. On enquiry I
found that Mrs. Lee was in possession of the
original recipe book of her deceased husband
—that she had assistants who were competent
to prepare her medicines from it in the same
manner as in his life time, and was fully de-
termined to do so, not being left by any means
in those easy circumstances which had been
represented; but was obliged to struggle for
support of a young family by pursuing a busi-
ness which was their natural right, of which
it would be highly unjustifiable in any person
whatever to deprive them, much more so in
those so nearly connected with them as R.
Lee and Son; until Mrs. Lee thought proper
to give it up of herself or was unable to con-
duct it, neither of which appears to be the
case. I therefore declined Mr. Michael Lee's
proposal and make this declaration at the re-
quest of Mrs. Lee. It is in my apprehension
a true statement of the merits of the matter in
dispute between them; of which a discerning
public must now be left to judge and appreci-
ate. The well disposed will doubtless be in-
clined to protect the interests of the widow
and the fatherless when attacked by those who
ought by every tie of nature to defend them.

James Kennedy, senr.

Alexandria, 20th Dec. 1806.

District of Columbia, County of Alex-
andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

Alexander Smith, complainant,
Against
Mordecai Hines, Robert Aber-
crombie, and Samuel Craig,
ex'rs. of W. Mitchell, dec'd.

The defendant, Mordecai Hines,
not having entered his appearance and given
security, according to the act of assembly
and the rules of this court, and it appearing
to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit,
that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is
not an inhabitant of this district—on motion
of the complainant by his counsel, it is order-
ed that the said defendant, Mordecai Hines,
do appear here on the first day of July term
next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and
give security for performing the decrees of
the court, and that the other defendants Ro-
bert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, execu-
tors as aforesaid, do not pay away, convey or
secrete the debts by them owing to, or the es-
tate or effects in their hands belonging to the
said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until
the further order or decree of the court, and
that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in both of the public newspapers published in
this county for two months successively, and
that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m
District of Columbia, County of Alex-
andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, complainant,
Against
Elias Debutts and Philip G. M-
staller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not
having entered his appearance and given se-
curity, according to the act of assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit,
that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not
an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the
complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear
here on the first day of July term next, and
enter his appearance to the suit and give se-
curity for performing the decrees of the court,
and that the other defendant, Philip G. M-
staller, do not pay away, convey or secrete
the debts by him owing to, or the estate or
effects in his hands, belonging to the said ab-
sent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the fur-
ther order or decree of the court, and that a
copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
both of the public newspapers published in
this county for two months successively, and
that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m
District of Columbia, County of Alex-
andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, Complainant,
against
Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Doug-
lass, and Joseph Mandeville,
jun. trading under the firm
of Douglass and Mandeville,
Defendants.

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson,
not having entered his appearance and given
security according to the act of assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an
inhabitant of this district—on motion of the
complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that
the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do ap-
pear here on the first day of July term next,
and enter his appearance to the suit and give
security for performing the decrees of the
court; and that the other defendants Wm.
Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading
under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do
not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by
them owing to or the estate and effects in their
hands belonging to the said absent defendant
Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or
decree of the court:

And that a copy of this order be forthwith
published in both of the public newspapers
published in this county for two months suc-
cessively, and that another copy be posted at
the front door of the court house of said
county.

A Copy. Test;

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8. 1aw2m

GARR'S

Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT
GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket
Almanacks,

FOR THE YEAR 1807.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VEN-

On every Tuesday a
WILL BE SOLD
AT THE VENUE
Corner of Prince and W
A variety of Dry Goods,
Particulars of which will be
the bills of the d
ALL kinds of goods which
and the prices of which
can at any time be viewed and
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Mars

Plaster Paris,
The CARGO of Sch'r. De
omb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrence

to have also for
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9.

40 boxes of fresh B
AND
40 boxes dipt Candle
For Sale by
M.

December 12.
A. C. Cazel
King-street, opposite Mr.
just received and
A handsome selection
MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italia
strings.
Ladies' and gentlemen's
colored silk hose
Silk, kid, extra long an
Lace gloves and sleeves
Brown, black, and scarl
Fine split gauze Jipsey h
White and black crapes
Fawn colored cassimere
Milled gloves, hose and
Men, women, and child
led socks
A few bales German c
laps
2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' threads
Real Martique and of
in cases.

A few Prints of t
General Washington,
Frames.
December 15.

Wanted to
A NEGRO SERV
customed to wait in a fa
recommended.—Enquire
November 10.

Wanted to
A FEW ACRES of
end of the town,
hearty so.
September 25.

FOR S
On advantag
The large commo
tory BRICK WARE
occupied by Messrs. R
Apply to

October 20.
13 bbls. SUGAR
23 bbls. do.
5 pipes 4th proof
4 qr. casks Sherry
11 do. do. Malaga
Boxes of Cotton C
Sacks of Licorice
Barrels of Clover
And a large quanti
For Sale by
Benja

July 26.
JOHN
Has just recd
10 pipes choice
20 bales of excell
5 do.
60 barrels prime
60 pieces Russia
50 do. Ravens d
60 barrels sweet
100 casks lime
100 barrels new
50 boxes mould
January 12.